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tine at Mateeabrooj; those which have had sickness on board, fifteen days' quarantine.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *February 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended January 30, 1897:

There were 8 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, the same as in the foregoing week; 10 from yellow fever, an increase of 7; 5 from beriberi, a decrease of 3; 4 from enteric fever, the same as in the foregoing week; 38 from tuberculosis, an increase of 5, and 265 from all causes, an increase of 4.

The health of the port and town continues good, exceptionally good for the season, and nothing of interest, from a sanitary point of view, has occurred.

Since last report the following-named ships have been visited or received bills of health from this office: January 26, barkentine *Josephine*, American, for Baltimore, Md.; bark *Julia Rollins*, American, for Baltimore, Md., and steamship *Catania*, German, for New York. January 28, ship *Anglo-American*, British, for Ship Island, Miss., and bark *Magdalena*, Norwegian, for Ship Island, Miss. January 29, bark *Katardin*, British, for Ship Island, Miss., and bark *Prince Regent*, Norwegian, for Ship Island, Miss. January 30, bark *Fiorella*, Norwegian, for Pensacola, Fla.; steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York, N. Y.; steamship *Canarias*, French, for New Orleans, La., from Santos, and bark *Augustine Kobbe*, American, for Mobile, Ala. February 1, steamship *Gertor*, British, for Saint Lucia, West Indies, and steamship *Georgian Prince*, British, for New York, from Santos.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

Under date of February 20 the United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended February 18 there were in that city 10 deaths from yellow fever and 970 new cases of smallpox, with 114 deaths.

Under date of February 22 the United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the two weeks ended February 20 there were 18 cases and 4 deaths from yellow fever.

Under date of February 17 the United States consul at Matanzas reports 1 death from yellow fever during the week ended February 17.

Under date of February 16 the United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended February 13 there were in that city 13 cases and 1 death from yellow fever.

Under date of February 13 the United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the week ended February 13 there was 1 death from yellow fever.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 13, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended February 13:

There were 66 deaths recorded, 12 more than last week; of these, 1 from typhoid fever, 1 from yellow fever, 12 from pernicious fever, 9 from remittent fever, 10 from tuberculosis, 15 from enteritis, 3 from dysentery; the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character.

Several cases of smallpox have been reported lately, but they seem to be of mild character, as no deaths from it have been noted. As I reported before, there are no precautions taken, and vaccination has been totally abandoned; so it may happen that it may visit us again in the summer.

Malarial fevers are very common, especially the pernicious form, causing many deaths. Diarrhea abounds among the children to an alarming degree.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

HABANA, CUBA, *February 20, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the number of deaths from smallpox was very much less during the week ended the 18th instant than during the preceding week. Yellow fever has not materially increased and is confined to the Spanish soldiers. There are quite a number of cases of measles here, principally among children, but as that disease is not often fatal in this latitude there are not many deaths from it. Dysentery and enteritis are quite prevalent.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended February 18 there were 307 deaths in all in this city, 10 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 30 new cases; 114 were caused by smallpox, with 970 new cases approximately; 10 were caused by enteric fever, 8 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 23 by dysentery, 18 by enteritis, 3 by measles, 1 by glanders, 7 by pneumonia, and 24 by tuberculosis. All of the 10 deaths from yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, and 3 of the deaths from smallpox, while the remaining 111 deaths from smallpox were among civilians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 20, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended February 20: Forty-one deaths have been recorded for this period, of which 1 was from smallpox, 2 were from yellow fever, 12 from tuberculosis, 7 from dysentery, 4 from remittent, and 3 from pernicious fevers; the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character. There are several cases of smallpox reported this week, and the reports from the surrounding villages are very alarming; the epidemic is raging with great violence in such places as St. Luis, Sorigo Palma, etc., distant only a few miles from Santiago.

Twenty thousand soldiers are expected soon to commence active operations in this province, and of course yellow fever will accompany them, as usual. Pulmonary consumption has become frequent lately, owing

probably to the want of food among the poorer classes. Malarial fevers, as usual, prevail to a large extent.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

HABANA, CUBA, *February 27, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that smallpox continues a very active epidemic and that the number of deaths from it this last week, 114, is just the same as the week previous. Yellow fever has diminished. Measles continue about the same.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended February 25 there were 317 deaths in all in this city, 4 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 12 new cases approximately; 114 were caused by smallpox, with 990 new cases approximately; 10 were caused by enteric fever, 6 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 2 by diphtheria, 9 by dysentery, 17 by enteritis, 1 by measles, 1 by glanders, 9 by pneumonia, and 39 by tuberculosis.

All of the deaths during the week from yellow fever were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, and 6 of the deaths from smallpox, while the remaining 108 deaths from smallpox were among civilians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

FRANCE.

Sanitary precautions taken by the French Government to prevent the introduction of plague from India.

EMBASSY OF FRANCE,
Washington, February 26, 1897.

Mr. Secretary of State:

In view of the appearance of the plague at Bombay and its progress toward the northwest part of India, the French administration has adopted special measures intended to prevent the introduction into France of the germs of the disease by articles coming from the contaminated places.

Various measures, which I think it my duty to announce to you—all useful in every regard—have been adopted to this end. An initial decree, under date of the 19th of January, interdicts the importation and transit of rags, clothing, bedding, raw hides, green skins, etc., coming from Bombay, or from a locality in India where the plague may be shown to exist.

A second decree, dated the 28th of January, orders that goods other than those enumerated and directly or indirectly coming from Bombay, or from any other locality where the plague may be shown to exist, shall not be allowed to enter France except at the ports of Marseilles, Pauillac, St. Nazaire, Havre, Dunkerque, and Algiers. It requires, moreover, the production of a certificate of origin, viséd by the nearest consular agent, for such merchandise as rags, clothing, bedding, raw hides, etc., coming from a port of the Indian Ocean which may be free from the plague between Mascate, comprising the ports of the Persian Gulf, and Cape Comorin.

Finally, the Government of the Republic has determined to interdict